

Tetiana Palianytsia,

Research supervisor: Natalia Chudyk

Candidate of Law Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Tetiana Piatnychka

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Ternopil National Economic University

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES

The system of ecological and environmental law of Ukraine is very young. The main ways of state policy in the field of environmental protection and natural resources management developed in accordance with Article 16 of the Constitution of Ukraine, determine that ensuring environmental safety, maintaining ecological balance in the territory of Ukraine, overcoming the aftermath of the Chernobyl catastrophe and preserving the gene pool of the Ukrainian people are the most important state priorities. Everyone has pledged not to harm nature and compensate damages inflicted upon them [1; p.22]. In this area Ukraine has such laws and regulations: «On environmental protection», «On Environmental Impact Assessment», «On Nature reserve fund», «Forest Code of Ukraine» and some other. Responsibility for the violation of legislation on environmental protection is imposed on individuals who are guilty of violation of the citizens' rights to an ecologically safe environment; exceed limits and violation of natural resources utilization requirements; violate environmental protection standards during storage, transportation, utilization, neutralization and burial of chemical plant protection agents, mineral fertilizers, toxic and radioactive substances, industrial, domestic and other types of wastes; non-fulfillment of requirements on the protection of territories and objects of nature preserves and other territories that are subject to special protection, species of animals and plants entered in the Red Data Book of Ukraine and many other offenses [3]. Damage inflicted as a result of violation of legislation on environmental protection shall, as a rule, be subject to compensation in full scope without the application of reduced rates of the amount of the fine and irrespective of the fine for polluting the environment and impairing the quality of natural resources [4]. Criminal Code of Ukraine designates few types of punishment for criminal offenses against environment. It can be imprisonment for a term of five to ten years with the deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term up to three years; restraint of liberty for a term up to five years, or imprisonment for the same term; fine up to 100 or 200 tax-free minimum incomes. In general,

punishment depends on qualification of each individual crime. For example, violation of norms related to illegal hunting in national parks, territories of natural conservation, and hunting for animals, birds, other species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine are punishable by a fine of 100 to 200 tax-free minimum incomes, or community service for a term of 160 to 240 hours, or restraint of liberty for a term up to three years, with the forfeiture of the hunting tools and all proceeds [2; p.110].

Environmental policy and legislation are the major challenge for Ukraine. The environment remains in a critical state across many parts of the country with serious consequences for both human health and continuing degradation of the natural environment. Thus, punishment for offenses against environment should be harder, because our nature is our national wealth and ecological disasters destroy lives of many generations.

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Viktoria Petrehura,

Research supervisor: T.V. Parpan

Candidate of Law Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Anetta Artsyshevska

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

GURANTEES AT EMPLOYMENT: CONCEPT AND TYPES

Among considerable variety of functions of labor law, one of the most important functions is social, which means that every country has to establish human rights and social guarantees in this area of law, provide them and secure